GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:518
ANSWERED ON:26.02.2016
Cancer among Women
Sundaram Shri P.R.

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of various types of cancer mainly cervical and breast cancer among women particularly young women have increased over the past few years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor indicating the number of such cases reported during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UTwise;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any study/survey in this regard, if so, the details and the outcome thereof; and

(d) the corrective measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

Answer

ANSWER
THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
(SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA)
(a) & (b): As per the NCDIR − NCRP Report on "Time Trends in Cancer Incidence Rate: 1982-2010, Breast Cancer showed a significant increase in Age Adjusted Incidence Rate (AAR) over time across all ages with annual percentage change (APC) varying between 1.11 in Delhi to 3.32 in Bangalore. Additionally in Mumbai PBCR, the age group of 0-24 also showed an increase in AARs over time. Cervical cancer showed significant decrease in AARs over time across all ages with APC varying between minus1.25 minus 3.50 in Chennai. No significant change has been seen in the incidence in the younger age group.

The estimated incidence cancer cases for all sites, breast and cervical among women in India, State/Union Territory wise for the years 2012 to 2015 are at annexure I to III.

The increase in the number of cancer cases in the country may be attributed to larger number of ageing population, unhealthy life styles, use of tobacco products, unhealthy diet, better diagnostic facilities etc.

(c): The systematic collection of data on cancer is being carried out by various Population Based Cancer Registries (PBCR) across India under the National Cancer Registry Programme of ICMR since 1982. The number of estimated prevalent cancer cases of all sites of cancer among women in the country for the year 2014 is 1571252.

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(d): Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Government for improving healthcare including prevention, diagnosis and treatment of Cancer. At present, the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) being implemented under National Health Mission (NHM) for interventions upto the district level includes awareness generation for Cancer prevention, screening, early detection and referral to an appropriate level institution for treatment.

Screening guidelines for breast, cervical and oral Cancer have been provided to State Governments for implementation. Breast self examination is also promoted for early detection for breast cancer.

Screening for cervical cancer is by Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid (VIA) technique. ICMR has launched an indigenous instrument called Magnivisulizer which can be used by trained health workers for screening for early detection of cervical cancer. Suspected cases are to be referred for confirmatory diagnosis by various tests including histo-pathological biopsy. Electronic and Print media is utilized for health awareness for cancer.

Government of India has approved "Tertiary Care for Cancer" Scheme under NPCDCS in the year 2013-14. Under the said scheme, Government of India assists to establish/set up State Cancer Institutes (SCI) and Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCC) in different parts of the country. The maximum assistance inclusive of State share for SCI is upto Rs.120 crore and for TCCC is upto Rs.45 crore subject to eligibility as per scheme guidelines and availability of funds.

The treatment for cancer in Government Hospitals is either free or subsidized. In addition to Cancer diagnosis and treatment by the State Governments Health Institutes, the Central Government Institutions such as All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Safdurjung Hospital, Dr Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, PGIMER Chandigarh, JIPMER Puducherry, Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata, etc. provide facilities for diagnosis and treatment of Cancer.

Oncology in its various aspects has focus in case of new AIIMS and many upgraded institutions under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojna (PMSSY). Setting up of National Cancer Institute at Jhajjar (Haryana) and 2nd campus of Chittranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata has also been approved.
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